





Toward a taxonomy of trust for probabilistic data analysis

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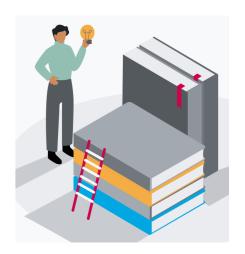




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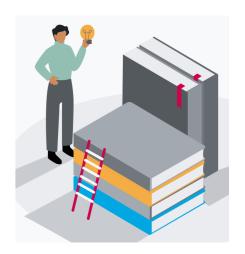




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 - And we propose a check for stability (not a cure-all)

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Choosing actual measurements

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 - Importance of longer-range/larger-scale experiments (±many small experiments), incentives, funding

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 - Biased sample: We find more problems when people check for problems. (Easy to disincentivize checking.)

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 - Other groups can't check (and can't build on it)

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Turning high-level goals into math

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- Why cross-validation isn't a cure-all

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- Removing outliers isn't a panacea: E.g. ozone depletion
 first flagged as outliers to NASA (then checked)
 [Earth Observatory, NASA, 2001; Pukelsheim, 1990]

• But don't p-values tell me if my result is right/generalizable?

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- Note: any useful data analysis is sensitive to some change

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- p-hacking isn't robust to dropping a small data fraction: • michaelwiebe.com/blog/2021/01/amip
 - rgiordan.github.io/robustness/2021/09/17/amip_p_hacking.html

Conclusions & Resources

- We review some challenges and mitigations in trusting data analyses (even when everyone is well-meaning)
- Paper: Broderick, Gelman, Meager, Smith, Zheng. "Toward a taxonomy of trust for probabilistic machine learning."
 Science Advances, 2023.
- We present a way to check if there exists a very small fraction of data you can drop to change decisions
- Paper: Giordano*, Meager*, Broderick "An Automatic Finite-Sample Robustness Metric: When Can Dropping a Little Data Make a Big Difference?" ArXiv: 2011.14999
- Code, etc: github.com/rgiordan/zaminfluence
- **Biology**: Shiffman, Giordano, Broderick "Could dropping a few cells change the takeaways from differential expression?" ArXiv.

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